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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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## INFORMATION REPORT

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Schools, Manchuria

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ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.Training School, Yenchi

1. In mid-August 1952 the North Korean air force's major training installations in Manchuria were at Yenchi (129-31, 42-55) and Kirin. The Yenchi training base was supervised by North Korean Army general headquarters and was completely independent of the Chinese Communist forces except for logistical support. Enrollment was fixed at 700 cadets.
2. Units attached to the Yenchi school were as follows:
  - a. Approximately 170 student pilots receiving jet fighter training at the Tunhua (128-14, 43-22) airfield.
  - b. The 1 and 2 Battalions of the North Korean air force at Hsishahoyen (128-24, 43-25).
  - c. The 3 Battalion of the North Korean air force at Lungching (129-26, 42-47).
3. The three air battalions were jointly supervised by Chinese Communist and Soviet instructors, and graduates of the Yenchi school were transferred to the above-mentioned airfields for advanced flight training. Upon completion of 90 days of advanced training, pilots were placed in North Korean air force squadrons in the Antung air complex. In mid-

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August approximately 450 North Korean pilots were operating from Manchurian air bases.

#### Training School, Kirin

4. In mid-August the North Korean training school at the Kirin airfield was under the command of the Chinese Communist air force Northeast Command. Training of North Korean airmen at this base began in September 1950. The training received there is considered superior to pilot training at Yenching. Originally, North Korean pilots at Kirin were brought to Manchuria from an air defense group at P'yongyang.

#### Training School, Antung

5. In late 1952 a North Korean air force officer training school was 300 meters west of the Antung railroad station. The school was two stories high, 60 meters long, 30 meters wide, and roofed with red tile. There were 600 Korean cadets, five Soviet instructors, and 18 Korean instructors at the school. Candidates for the school had to be under 22 years of age and graduates of a junior middle school.
6. Courses in the Russian and English languages, algebra, and political science, in addition to flying training, were given at the Antung school. The following training schedule was in effect: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., classroom instruction; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., flying instruction; and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., political science.
7. All expenses for the Antung school were paid by the North Korean government. The training course lasted one year. Cadets in training in late July had entered the school on 27 June 1952. Flying instruction was given at the Langt'ou airfield.

#### Training School, Mukden

8. According to propaganda issued by groups of five agents sent by the North Korean Labor Party Propaganda Bureau to all county (gun) party branches in July 1952, the 678th Aviation Training School of the North Korean air force, which was established in Mukden in June 1951, was training approximately 600 air force personnel as MIG-15 pilots. These pilots were to have completed their training in September 1952 and would be then ready for Korean combat operations.

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